THE NATIONAL ERA.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE FREE STATES.

We observe in our exchanges reports of numerous meetings of the people in all the free States, called to denounce the Fugitive law. The proceedings indicate intense excitement—an excitement not to be suppressed or abated by all the others who assisted in the passage of this infa-States, called to denounce the Fugitive law. The threats that the Washington Union and its associates can manufacture.

Many reports have been sent to us, with a request to publish them in the Era. Our paper would hardly contain the proceedings in detail of all of them, so that we are compelled to abridge them. This we have done by omitting what was in the United States Senate, and J. R. Giddings not absolutely necessary to a fair presentation of in the House of Representatives, in the cause of the public opinion.

While we cordially sympathize with the detestation in which the Fugitive law is held, we hope its opponents everywhere will forbear threatening. and address themselves to the task of seeking its repeal by constitutional means.

PROCEEDINGS AT ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. At a meeting of the citizens of Alfred Centre and vicinity, held October 29th, 1850, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the present aspect of the Slavery Question in our national transactions, the following resolutions were discussed, and passed, almost without a dissenting voice.
4. Resolved, That the "Fugitive Slave biil,"

passed by our Congress at its last session, and approved by our President on the 18th day of Sep mber ultimo, exhibits, in its effects upon the African race, the common abominable phases of all slave codes; in taking away the right of trial by jury," it greatly endangers the safety of freemen, even white men; in specifying a discriminating price for trials, it attempts a most vile corruption of the judiciary; in forbidding to feed, shelter, clothe, protect, and administer to any specific necessity of a fallen creature, it is shamefully unchristian; in paying the expenses of protection to the slave-catcher from the public revenues, it is, beyond all precedent, fraud; in the facilities and inducements held out for the purpose of inviting slave-eatchers and kidnappers mongst us, it calls into our midst, and turns into our houses, a class of the most atrocious banditti, and attempts to legalize their murderous depredations; in all its features, it not only transcends, but also violates, both the spirit and letter of our national Constitution.

5. Resolved, That a legislative act so obnoxious

to humanity, to all justice, to Christianity, and to our constitutional guaranties, is a most shameful lisgrace to, and libel upon, our nation and age and that we will not only not passively submit to its requisitions, but will also resist its execution among us, will defy the power which would enforce it, calling upon the God of the oppressed, deed. That this bill, and the bill dismem

bering New Mexico and paying Texas \$10 000 000 constitutes a series of the most flagrant acts of tyranny and corrupt legislation ever yet perpetrated by our Government, a vile scandal upon our national character, and worthy the veriest tyrants and the darkest ages.
7. Resolved, That we deem every candidate for

office under obligations to state, openly and can-didly, to his constituents, his opinions on all such political questions pertaining to his prospective position, as they may see ht to interrogate him

. Resolved, That we will not support any man for the ensuing Congress, for the next Presidency or Vice Presidency, nor any State office whatso-ever, unless he is under pledges, to oppose all legislation designed to perpetuate and extend hu-man slavery. H. G. GREENMAN, Chairman. IRA SAYLES, Secretary.

Mg Entrog: In accordance with the ninth your paper, making such comments as may appear

and imbedie, time-serving politicians, who are the constituted guardians of our national liberties, duty, imposed upon them by the obligations they owe to themselves as men, to their wives and their children, their mothers and their sisters, to the with God."
wronged, oppressed, crushed victims of an inhu4. Resolved, That we most cordially unite with man legislation, to their posterity, to their com-mon nation, to those undaunted champions of justice who dared to stand firmly against the pas-sage of so odious an act as the "Fugitive," and, finally, by the obligations and allegiance they owe to God. H. G. GREENMAN. H. G. GREENMAN.

PROCEEDINGS IN DAYTON, OHIO.

I send you the Dayton Daily Journal of this date, containing the official report of the meeting held last Saturday evening, 26th, in favor of what they style the "Compromise Acts," the Foguive Slave Bill included. The meeting was held pur-suant to the following call, signed by about 100 "PUBLIC MEETING -A meeting of the citizens

of Montgomery county in favor of sustaining the recent legislation of Congress on the subject of slavery, commonly called the "Compromise Acts. and of putting at rest all further agitation of the slavery question, will be held on Saturday even-ing, Oct. 26, 1850, at the City Hall in Dayton. All, from both country and city, are invited to

You see that the call was addressed to the citizens only "m favor of the Compromise Acts," and in favor "of putting at rest all further agitation of the slavery question," though the official report does not state that fact, and is intended to onvey the idea to those abroad that the sentiments of the meeting fairly represent the sentiments of this community. There was, however, a considerable number of anti-slavery men present, Free-Soilers proper, anti-slavery Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, but they did not feel at liberty to take part in the proceedings of the meeting under the call, and so did not vote, let-ting the resolutions pass manimously, as is stated in the official report. It was after this unani-mous passing of the resolutions that Dr. Van Tuyl, one of our county officers, a devoted Whig, rose and requested that the call under which the meeting was held might be published along with the official report, in order that persons at a distance might know why such resolutions were unanimously adopted, and attach to the proceedings their proper value. But the report, you see says nothing about the matter, and the proceed-ings are "ordered to be published in the Ohio Statesman, the Ohio State Journal, the National Intelligencer, the Washington Union, and the Washington Republic," so as to mislead the American people as much as possible.

In regard to public sentiment here, the rea now exists against the Fugitive Slave Law-no ntention of opposing its execution by force, but a settled determination to insist on its repeal. The real sentiments of this (Montgomery) county were fairly expressed by the meeting of citizens held the 19th inst., (one week previous to this last meeting) under the following call, addressed, as you see, to all the citizens, both to those in favor of the law and to those opposed to it:

"Public Meeting: Functive Slave Law,-

The citizens of Montgomery county are requested to meet at the City Hall on Saturday evening, Oct. 19th, at 7 o'clock, to express their sentiments with regard to the late law of Congress, for the recapture of fugitives from slavery.

It was a very large meeting, and I have never seen a more enthusiastic one. I enclose a copy of the official report. It was presided over by John Howard, mayor of the city; and the D. A. Haynes, who offered the resolutions, though still a young man, has few superiors in point of cloquence and ability at the bar in Miami valley and has ably represented this county in the Legislature of the State, and would do honor to this Congressional district in Congress. The resolutions passed undoubtedly express the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of Montgomery county. Nobody talks or thinks of dis-union; but that law has to be repealed, and I venture to say that no member of Congress from this State will ever dare give a vote for sustaining Yours, truly, Adams Jewett.

PROCEEDINGS AT CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO. Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Chagrin who Falls, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, assembled, Falls, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, assembled, on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, to discuss the

late Fugitive act. The meeting being organized by calling Noah Graves to the chair, and appointing A. Harlow

On motion, Royal Taylor, E. H. Sanford, Mile De Van, Leonard Sampson, and H. Gooddell, were appointed a committee to report resolutions ex-pressive of the sense of the meeting During the recess of the committee, Dr. J. W. Hammond read the Fugitive bill, and very animated and spirited addresses were made. The committee on resolutions submitted the following report, which

1. Resolved, That we view it to be the duty of American freemen to resist the encroachments of

tyranny at all hazards, in whatever form they may appear-peaceably if we can, forcibly if we

2. Resolved, That we endorse the sentiment that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God;" and that we will resist the execution of the Fugitive law by every means in our power, come what may, in all places, and under all circumstances. mous law, deserve the execration of every patri-otic and philanthropic heart; and that we view the traitorous acts of Benedict Arnold, as acts of patriotism, compared with theirs.

Resolved. That we disapprove of the fulsome adulation commonly bestowed upon our public servants, but the manly and dignified course purued by W. H. Seward, Thomas Ewing, and others, human freedom, merits our approbation and ap They have done their duty, let us de On motion of W. W. Auger, Esq., the follow-

ing resolution was adopted, to wit: Resolved, That we mutually pledge to each the foregoing resolutions. On motion, John Earl, C. T. Blakesley, J. W.

NOAH GRAVES, Chairman. H. HARLOW, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSOCIATE PRESBY-TERY. At a meeting of the Associate Presbytery of Chartiers, Washington county, Pennsylvanis, on the 29th of October, the following report was

The committee appointed to report resolutions relative to the Fugitive slave bill, lately adopted by Congress, would respectfully report the fol-

adopted, and is respectfully transmitted for pub-

Whereas it is the duty of the courts of Christ's house at all times to give a firm and faithful testimony against all errors and vices which may arise in the world, not excepting those which are decreed by law; and whereas the bill lately adopted by the Congress of the United States, and which has received the sanction of the Execu-tive, and thus become the supreme law of the land, entitled "An act to amend and supplementary to the act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters." is, in our estimation, utterly at variance with all the principles of religion and humanity contradictory to the plainest dictates of the Scrip tures or comen, and to all the higher sentiments and sympathies of the human heart, utterly sub-versive of the fundamental principles upon which all just Governments are based, and calculated, if carried out, not only to subvert and destroy the fabric of our free Republic, and to reestablish the gloomy reign of despotism: Therefore,

1. Resolved, That as a court of Christ's house

acting in the name of our Divine Master, and mindful of our responsibility to Him, we feel our-selves called to give our decided and emphatic testimony against this shameful outrage upon the rights of man, and open violation of the law of

2. Resolved, That recognising as we do the supreme authority of the law of God, and believing that no human enactment in contravention of this, is or can be binding upon our consciences, we feel ourselves under no obligation to cooperate in carrying out the provisions of this act; but on the contrary, bound, by all the claims of humanity and religion, to suffer the utmost penalties by which it is enforced, in preference to any com

pliance with its requisitions.

3. Resolved, That we call upon the people over resolution, this copy is forwarded to you, in the hope that you will give the resolutions a place in withhold all aid and assistance from those who would endeavor to carry out the provisions of this iniquitous law, and to unite with us in the We are far from desiring to light the torch of civil strife, or to array ourselves against the civil subject to the land, yet, when tyrants menace, should they, in consequence of these things, be should they, in consequence of these things, be cently passed by Congress is an outrage upon subjected to the rigorous penaltics with which the human rights, totally at war with the holiest law is sanctioned, we call upon them "to take joytremble, falter, yield to unhallowed, unjust, and surjust, and fully the spoiling of their goods, knowing that and Christianity, and a direct violation of the exorbitant demands, we hold firm, undaunted op- they have in heaven a better and an enduring law of God, which says, "Thou shall not deliver substance;" and remembering that it is always better to suffer than to sin, and that " if any man endure grief, suffering wrongfully, this is accept-

able with God."

4. Resolved, That we most cordially unite with our brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the land, in demanding of our National Legislature an immediate repeal of this obnoxious law; and that we will unitedly and carnestly entreat the that we will unitedly and earnestly entreat the great Ruler of Nations to preside in and overgreat Ruler of Nations to present purpose, rule our National Councils for this purpose, mitted to the editors of the Evangelical Repository, National Era, and the papers of the county, for

T. B. HANNA, B. BOYD.

PROCEEDINGS IN BELMONT COUNTY. At a meeting of the citizens of Colerain, Belont county, Ohio, held on the evening of the 28th October, for the purpose of giving some expression to their feelings of indignation and ab-horrence of the "Fugitive Slave Law," the fol-lowing preamble and resolutions were offered by a committee appointed for the purpose, and, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the "Fugitive Slave Law" conflicts shalt not return unto his master the servant that has escaped unto thee. Therefore, Resolved, That, as we cannot fulfil the law and

obey God, we will obey God and deny the law. Resolved, That if the Federal Government has any slaves to catch, it may catch them—we will not aid or assist, nor do we believe any respecta-ble or high-minded citizen of the Union will. Resolved, That we will not only refuse to obey the requisitions of the Fugitive Slave Law, but

we will, on the contrary, oppose its execution by all peaceable means. Resolved, That this law is in violation of the

Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That if there is any deeper infamy than that to which those have descended who voted for this law, it of right belongs to those who dodged the vote altogether.

PARVIN WRIGHT, President.

Whereas the Congress of the United States having recently passed a law making the whole North a hunting ground for fugitive slaves, requiring the aid of every citizen in the arrest and return of such fugitives to endless slavery, it becomes us, as free and independent citizens, to truth of the matter is, that I have never seen such intense excitement pervade this community as relation to the merits of this law, and its claims ing the late session of Congress, with the greatupon our observance: Therefore,

1. Resolved, That, imperfect as the Constitution is, we believe this law to be unconstitutional; is, we believe this table of the United States courts have no authority to delegate to commissioners the power of trying causes; that Congress cannot authorize them so to do; that the law annihilates the writ of habras corpus—the right of trial, (the ex parte examination before a commissioner being no trial at all;) deprives men of liberty without due process of deprives men of liberty without due process of law and the right of appeal—all which are clearly law, and expressing their sentiments in regard to aw, and expressing their sentiments in regard to

tional, there is a "higher law" than any Constitu-tion, to which we owe and will yield obedience in the following resolutions were read by E. F. Penrelation to this matter—the law of God, written nypacker.

upon our own hearts; and are, therefore, bound Resolved, That, as citizens, we denounce this

whatever.
4. Resolved, That we will not vote for any ma for office who will not give the whole weight of his moral and political influence for the repeal of

great haste by a minority of both Houses of Con-gress, proves himself to be the servile tool of the slaveholders, and is utterly unworthy of our con-

fidence or support.

6. Resolved, That those Northern members of Congress who voted for this law, as well as those who "dodged the question," are traitors to liberty in the highest and fullest senses of the term, and should be remembered on all proper occasions, especially at the ballot box.

9. Resolved, That one of the legitimate results

of this law, much to be deprecated, will be to disturb the peace of every community at the North, by causing the colored people everywhere to arm themselves for deadly combat in defence of their liberties. 10. Resolved, That those Northern papers that

execration of all good citizens. H. VAN HOUTEN, President.

PROCEEDINGS AT OLIVET, MICHIGAN. At a meeting of the citizens of Olivet, called, October 21, for the expression of public sentiment in relation to the Fugitive Slave Bill recently

passed by Congress, the meeting was called to or-der by the Rev. E. N. Bartlett, and organized by appointing Rev. J. H. Byrd, Chairman, and B. F. Welch, Secretary. The following resolutions were each severally discussed, and with great unanim-Resolved, That we regard the act of Congress, relating to fugitive slaves, annulling, as it does, the constitutional guarantees, casting down the safeguards of human liberty, in the denial of the

right of trial by jury and of appeal, the suspen-sion of the action of the writ of habens corpus, where the liberties of thousands of citizens are directly involved; in admitting the testimony of the infamous slave hunters, and rejecting that of his victim; in the five dollar bribe offered to the commissioner as an inducement to decide in favor of Slavery; and in the injunction laid upon every citizen of the free States, under the sanction of heavy penalties, to hold himself in readiness to act the part of a servile catch poll in the inhuman business of securing and delivering up the innocent victims of Southern Vandalism, as a mourn other our property, our honor, and our lives, that we will assist, one and all, to resist the execution the part of our national rulers; as a flagrant vio the part of our national rulers; as a flagrant vio of the so-called Fugitive law, to the full extent of lation of the Constitution of the United States. and of both the letter and spirit of the law of God; as a gross outrage upon the most sucred feelings and promptings of humanity; and as a illiams, H. Gooddell, and Noah Graves, were spointed a committee to circulate a petition for signatures, to be sent to Congress, praying for the immediate and unconditional repeal of this obbiddings of Slavery and its propagandists.

4. Resolved, That the fact that such a bill could be passed by a Congress of Northern representa-tives, and receive the sanction of a Northern President, excites in our minds mingled emotions of mortification, disgust, and indignation; that we regard the pitiful bribe of five dollars, offered to the commissioner who shall decide to de-liver up a fellow-being to the tender mercies of Slavery, as, on the one hand, an insult to our-selves and fellow-citizens of the free States, and, on the other, as a fair exponent of the heart and soul of those who voted for its passage.

5. Resolved, That those Northern men who aided

the passage of this infamous bill, either by re-cording their votes in the affirmative, or by dodg-ing a direct vote, and those who were absent from their posts for electioneering purposes, are worthy of the execration of all good citizens; and that we call upon the people of the nation, and of our own State in particular, to examine the votes of their Senators and Representatives in the recent session of Congress, and to mete out to those who so basely betrayed the cause of Human Freedom the measure which their cowardly meanness de-

Resolved, That any individual at the North who, as a Judge Commissioner, or Marshal, will not rather resign his office than consent to aid in carrying this law into effect, baseled little soil to appreciate the blessings of Freedom, and is undeserving of our confidence or respect. J. H. Byrd, Chairman.

Let Mr. Clay see, as I have, a minister of the gospel—a professor in one of the literary institu-tions of this State—standing before a public meeting, and stumping upon that act of Congress, and calling upon God to do so to him, and more also, if he did not treat as a nullity and spurn with contempt every provision and letter of the bill, while the audience, by a rising vote, took the same pledge, and his visions of harmony might

same pledge, and his not be quite so entrancing. W. W. WOODRUFF. Olivet, Mich., Oct. 24, 1850.

PROCEEDINGS AT ENOSBURG, VERMONT. A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held at Enosburg, Vt., on the 25th October, and organized by appointing A. Comings, Chairman, and A. H. Baker, Secretary.
On motion, S. Kendall, A. H. Baker, Rev. P. Bailey, Hon. A. Fuller, and Rev. Jarius Eaton,

were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions.

Committee reported the following, which, after being discussed by Rev. B. Eaton, Rev. Mr. Ross, Rev. P. Bailey, Rev. J. Eaton, Messrs. Fuller, Baker, Kendall, and others, were unanimously 4. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill re-

impulses of our nature, humanity, benevolence, law, instead of permitting slavery to be called a uta his master the recreat which has es master unto thee, (Deut. xxiii, 15) 5. That this law, by denying the right of trial

that the fugitive claimed is a slave, and by making the General Government responsible for fees in certain cases, is not only odious, detestable, and despicable, but it is unconstitutional.

6. Resolved, That those who have helped in any

way to procure the passage of this law, those who wilfully neglected to oppose its passage, and those who would favor its continuance, or help to carry out its provisions, deserve to be held up to the execration and contempt of all mankind, as traitors to humanity and religion, and traitors to the great principles of liberty set forth in the Declaration of American Independence.

7. Resolved, That Congress itself, by offering the pitiful bribe of five dollars, has set the seal of contempt and infamy upon all those who accept the office of Commissioner, for it supposes them vile and corrupt enough to be influenced by such a

paltry bribe.
S. Resolved, That no language can express our abhorrence of those who, either as commissioners, with the duty we owe to our fellow man, of doing unto him as we would have him do unto us, and compels us to deny the holy injunction, "Thou Resolved, That no act of Congress can make us adopted and recommended to be circulated for 9. Resolved, That no act of Congress can make us SLAVE CATCHES.

SLAVE CATCHERS.

12. Resolved, That inasmuch as this law will punish our own citizens for carrying out the provisions of Vermont laws, it is the duty of the Legislature of this State to take such legislative action as shall effectually protect our citizens, while acting in obedience to the State law which extends the right of trial by jury to those persons claimed

as fugitives from slavery.

Attest: A. H. Baken, Secretary. Attest: PROCEEDINGS AT MECHANICSBURG, OHIO.

At a meeting held in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, October 28, 1850, Dr. O. Hor acting as chairman, and L. Rathbun as secretary, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we regard the late Fugitive law

at we cannot submit to ensuch a natur force it. Resolved, T we highly approve of the votes

of M. B. Cor an, our present Representative in Congress, on the Fugitive Slave law, the Texas Boundary bill, and his course in reference to the restriction of slavery in the Territories. Resolved, That we look upon the course Messrs. Clay, Cass, and Webster, in reference to ing the late session of Congress, with the great-

est abhorrence and detestation Mr. Corwin, being present, addressed the meeting; after which, it adjourned.

2. Resolved, That if this law is not unconstitutit. John M. Howel, Esq., was called to the chair.

by the highest obligations of our moral natures to highest obligations of our moral natures to aid in the recapture and return of fugitives from injustice and oppression, as of no binding force whatever.

Resource, I had, as contradictory to the Declaration of Independence, as inconsistent with the purposes of the Constitution of the United States, which was ordained to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty, and as in direct violation of its provisions, because it takes away the benefit of the habeas corpus, the right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures, and deprives them of their liberty without due process of law.

Resolved, That we cannot believe that any citi-

zens can be found in this vicinity, so destitute of love for his country and his race, and so devoid of all sense of justice, as to take part in return-ing a fugitive under this law.

Resolved, That as we believe this law to be re-

puguant to the will of a vast majority of the People of the United States, their Senators and Representatives ought to demand its instant re-peal at the next session of Congress. E. F. Pennypacker, Mr. Shad, and C. M. Burleigh, spoke upon the resolutions; after which, they were adopted by the meeting, with but one

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the town of Phelps, without distinction of party or sect, held at the Town Hall in Vienna. on the 28th October, 1850, for the purpose of taking into consideration and discussing the merits of the law lately passed by Congress and approved by Millard Fillmore, called the "Fuguine Stone Eth". Highest McCleria results in Vienna and Inc.

The committee reported the following: 3. Resolved, That the law of nature is older and higher than any civil law, that the divine law is older and higher than any law that is human and that hence for citizens to furnish proof that they are law-abiding, they must obey the former rather than the latter.

4 Resolved, That any human enactment which conflicts with these anterior and higher laws, is, from that circumstance, void; and that the obligation to resist such enactment is just as strong as

tion to resist such enactment is just as strong as those laws are binding.

5. Resolved. That the late enactment of Congress, styled "An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," does conflict with both these great laws—chiefly because it assumes the right of property in man, and requires each citizen to deliver, or assist in delivering, the escaped servant to his master, contrary to the express divine prohibition, as found in the twenty-third of Deuteronomy, and the sixteenth of Isaiah; and that therefore to resist it, until its proper and constitutional repeal, is the imperative duty of all

6. Resolved, That this law, moreover, strikes down, in reference to a class of citizens, the great safeguards of personal liberty erected by the wisdom of our fathers—the trial by jury, the habeas carpus, the right of appeal, the disinterestedness of jury, and the responsibility of judges; that these essential defences of liberty, by this unrighteous act, are prostrated in the dust.
7. Resolved, That a law which thus violates

every guaranty of personal rights, which creates innumerable tribunals among us, acting without responsibility, and in defiance of the ordinary forms of law, and with a sole regard to the in terests of slaveholders—a law which strips a large portion of our population of all protection against force, which lets loose the kidnapper among us, and compels us to look upon and tolerate at our very fire-sides the hideous form of slavery, with its manacles and handcuffs, ought, as it must, to arouse the humanity, the conscience, the pride, the constitutional love of liberty and hatred of slavery, and the indignation of the entire free North.

11 Resolved, That we will not vote for any man for Congress who is not in favor of the early repeal of this law; nor will we vote for one for any post who accepts office under the law.
HURRERT McCLOUD, Chairman.

LEWIS PRUK, Secretary. PROCEEDINGS AT MONTROSE, PENN.

In pursuance of adjournment, the citizens of hear the report of the committee appointed to draft resolutions who through their chairman,rerted the following, which were unanimously dopted, to wit:

Resolved, That a law which suspends the habeas corpus: which abrogates the right of trial by jury; which makes mercy a crime, and the pleachers of humanity in man's soul a penal offence; which imposes duties that a freeman cannot perform without sin before God—such a law goes beyond all compromises ever made by the Constitution, owns and defeats the fundamental principles and spirit of that honored instrument. Resolved, That a law exposing a quiet, respect-

able man, guilty of no crime, unless it be a crime to prefer liberty to slavery, and unless it be a crime to believe in that sublime truth which the men of '76 tell us is "self-evident," viz: "that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," to be ar-rested in our midst, manacled and remanded to Southern bondage, being denied even an inter-view with his wife and children, a privilege ordinarily yielded to a common pirate, must excite one sal outburst of indignation and abhorrence throughout the North. Resolved, That we cannot endure that intolera-

ble assumption and arrogance of slavery, which commands" us-freemen-to turn bloodhounds, and slave-catchers, to gratify a tyrant's cupidity.

Resolved, That the question, "what has the North to do with slavery?" is answered by this law-and that we will ever labor to wipe off from our national name this deep disgrace-for this

Southern and sectional institution, has made it eminently national, by opening the National Treasury for its support-and by identifying, per sonally, and actively, every Northern freemen with its existence.

Resolved, That a law that will give a premium to the judge for a conviction, as this does in giving but \$5 in case of acquittal and \$10 for a certificate,

is only worthy the subject to which it relates, and is an attempt in a small way at bribery and corruption, of unparalleled meanness.

Revolved, That we fully believe, that if divine revelation contains any teaching more clear, solemn, and imperative than another, it is that where a human law conflicts with the divine, man has no choice but to obey the latter.

[Signed by the officers] PROCEEDINGS AT EASTON, N. Y.

At a meeting of citizens of Easton, Washington county, N. Y., held 16th of 10th month, 1850, to onsider the subject of the "Fugitive Slave law. '. M. Tobey was called to the chair, and Samuel Wilbur was chosen Secretary.

A report was presented from a committee apointed at a former meeting, consisting of a form

expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The assembly was then ably addressed by Judge Lourie of Greenwich. He was followed signatures. The resolutions were then taken up, and, after a free expression of sentiment, were adopted by the unanimous rising of the assem-

blage, as follows:

1. Resolved, That we have no wish, on the spur of the moment, to give vent to angry, vindictive or inflammatory feelings, but we would give utterance to our calm, deliberate views; we would speak "the words of truth and soberness." 2. Resolved, That if we recognised no "higher

law," if we knew no "other God" than the Constitution of our country, even then the law ocfore us must receive our emphatic condemnation, as we deem it an invasion, not only of our natural, out of our constitutional rights.

3. Resolved, That if we were so selfish as to

care for none but ourselves, so narrow-minded as to regard the welfare of none but those of purely Anglo-Saxon blood, still we should regard this law with aversion and abhorrence, as it describes its victims only as "persons held to service." without any reference to the color of the skin, the shape of the features, or the curling of the hair. And as our Southern brethren sometimes describe their straying property as possessing "clear white skins," "flaxen hair," and "Roman noses," we see no legal security to prevent any one of us from Alabama or Texas, and some unprincipled miscre-ant of a Commissioner, for the sake of the proffer-ed bribe of five dollars, might recognise our iden-tity with the person described in the affidavit, and nsign us forthwith to the tender mercies of the slave-catcher.

5. Resolved, That while, as lovers of peace and order in community, it would be painful to us to disregard or violate governmental statutes, yet, when these statutes conflict with our honest conrictions of right, we have no other alternative and to those who condemn us herein, we would say, "whether it be right for us to obey Gol

rather than man, judge ye."

7. Resolved, That we will call upon the friends of libemy and humanity in every town, village, and hamlet, in our land, to assemble and give utterance to their sentiments in a voice which can-not be mistaken by our rulers, and which shall furnish evidence to all that we are not prepared to sit silently by and see our rights as men and citizens basely bartered away.

S. Resolved, That the men who basely absented

themselves from their seats in Congress, when the question was taken on this bill, rather than meet their responsibility as representatives of the people, should meet the disapprobation of every patriotic friend of human rights. FRANCIS M. TOBEY. Chairman

SAMUEL WILBUR, Secretary.

WHAT REMAINS FOR THE FRIENDS OF CHEAP POSTAGE TO DO ?

nication, some may suppose that there is little or nothing more to be done by the friends of cheap postage, and it is possible that, on this account, persons may be inclined to relax their efforts, or withhold their aid, under the pretext that postage is "cheap enough." If the friends of postal reform were convinced of this, and espe-cially the writer of these articles, they would very cheerfully suspend their labors in a cause which has engaged their time and attention for the last ten years. A slight examination of the subject will, however, convince any one that the reform is but just commenced, and that much remains to be done before the Post Office is made what it can and should be to meet the convenience proved by Millard Fillmore, called the "Fuguire Slave bill," Hubbert McCloud was chosen Chairman, Lewis Peck, Secretary.

On motion, Rev. Silas Hawley, Robert Mcgrade. Very little change has taken place in the

Bride, Benjamin Cooper, David Waterman, and Dr. Jonathan Burt, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Post Office Department, since its first establishment, if we except the reduction of postage in 1545; it has become an unwieldy, ponderous, irregular machine, which needs to be renovated and interest and life.

It is true some feeble efforts have been made to reorganize it, but nothing has been effectually done except what was effected by the late Auditor, P. G. Washington, Esq. in his department. Two agents have been sent to examine the workings of the Post Office in Great Britain and on the continent, but not a single improvement was made in consequence of their expensive visits. The organization of the Post Office is the same that it was seventy years ago, only it grows larger, and more unwieldy and unmanageable. I shall not, in this article, notice its defects, or urge the necessity of its reformation. I shall confine my remarks to the reduction of postage on letters, newspapers, and periodicals, uland and occan, foreign and domestic. The convenience of the people and the prosperity of the Department require this reduction. The inland postage is now five and ten cents, according to the distance, and is vastly greater

according to the distance, and is vastly greater than the cost of transportation. It is falsely imagined that it costs more to carry a letter one thousand miles than it does one hundred, and that distance is a reason why the postage should be increased. Who does not perceive that where post roads are established and the mails carried, that it will cost no more to carry one hundred letters than ten? Five and ten cents postage is ters than ten? Five and ten cents postage is above the revenue point, and amounts in millions above the revenue point, and amounts in millions of cases to a complete prohibition. Every letter sent by private hands, or by expresses, is so much loss to the Post Office, and is so sent generally because it is carried cheaper and with more certainty than through the Post Office. The postage should be high enough to meet the ordinary expenses of the Department, and yet so low that the poorest person will not feel it to be a tax. the poorest person will not feel it to be a tax.
In Great Britain, where the management of the
Post Office Department costs nearly double that
of ours, the revenue is four and a half millions of

of ours, the revenue is four and a half millions of dollars more than its expenses. The cause of this is, that the postage is so cheap (one penny, or two cents, and no charge for delivery) that the people are induced to write oftener, and to send their letters through the Post C fice. The reason why we have so few letters passing through the Post Office, in proportion to our population, is because five and ten cents are too high, and deters many from writing and even when they do write they from writing, and even when they do write they seek out cheaper modes of conveyance than through the mails. The people of every section of the Union have, for more than seven years, been petitioning Con-gress to reduce letter postage to two cents, the same as in Great Britain. Five years ago, instead of granting their petition, they reduced it to five and ten cents. This was not what the people re-quired, and therefore they have every session since sent hundreds and thousands of petitions

asking for two cents. The nearest approach toasking for two cents. The nearest approach to-wards meeting their wishes, are the reports at the last session made by Gen. Rusk, of the Senate committee, and Mr. Durkee, (a minority report,) of the House committee. Each of these able re-ports, alike creditable to the heart and head of the writers, recommended in Strong terms, a uniform rate of two cents prepaid, and the reduction of postage on newspapers, periodicals, and books. But these reports were not acted upon, and nothing was done to meet the wishes of the people although Congress remained in session ten months!

The friends of cheap postage, neither discouraged nor discomfited by the indifference or the opposition of their unfaithful representatives, are determined to keep the subject before Congress until a majority is obtained who will grant the prayer of their petition. They feel and know that they are right in their demands. Experience and facts have proved that the prosperity and usefulness of the Post Office Department, as well as the best and highest interests of the people, have been promoted by this measure. Hence they will not cease calling upon Congress to re-duce the postage so low that no one will consider it any longer to be a burden; that letters and newspapers may be circulated almost as free as the air we breathe; that intelligence by the pen and pres may be communicated from one end of the Union to the other, without any one feeling that it is a tax upon his correspondence, business or the social affections.

We wish to be distinctly understood that by

cheap postage we mean :

1. A uniform rate of two cents prepaid on all let-

ters weighing half an ounce.
2. Newspapers one cent each to any part of the 3. Periodicals and pamphlets one cent an

4 Publishers allowed fifty per cent discount

upon the prepayment of postage, and publishers of periodicals to enjoy the same privileges as publishers of newspapers.
5. A radical reduction of postage on Ocean,
Oregon, and California letters.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCIN-NATI. Chartered in 1845-Session of 1849-50-Matrice lants, 224-Graduates, 65.

THE Sixth Winter Session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1850, and continu-four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arrange HORATIO P. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor of Anat-

and Physiology.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Medical Chemistry LORENZO E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica and harmacy.

BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D., Surgery and Obstetrics

I GIBSON JONES, M. D., Theory and Practice of WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of

Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy omy and Surgical Prosecutor.

A gratuitous and preliminary course of lectures will commune on the first Monday in October; at the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Tickets to a fail ourse of lectures, \$60 in advance, (or well-endorsed note for \$70;) to two or more full courses of lectures, \$160 in advance. Marriculation ticket, \$5; Graduation \$16; Demonstrator's ticket, \$5; (anatomical material abundant.) Hospital licket, \$5, which gives access to the clinical lectures of the extensive Commercial Hospital. Board from \$2 to \$2.50 per week. Soudents occasionally board themselves, in clubs, for one-half of this amount.

The leading principles of the College are, that all medical treatment should be of a safe and restorative, instead of a daugerous or debilitant character—that knowledge should be sought freely from all sources, and that no medical creed should be enforced by proscriptive associations. The Eclectic system of practice embraces a great number of medicines and remedial measures not generally known or used, and its success is believed to be unequalled. The average mortality of cholera under Eclectic practice has been less than five per cent.—the average mortality from all diseases, less than two per cent.

Students will call upon their arrival in the city at the office of Prof. B. L. Hill., Secretary of the Faculty, northwest corner of Ninth and Elm. For further information, address, post-paid, WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy

west corner of address, post-paid, JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Dean-

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS. There is a fount about to s'ream,
There is a light about to beam,
There is a warnth about to flow,
There is a flower about to blow,
There is a midnight blackness changing
Into gray:
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen; Aid it, hopes of honest men; Aid it, paper; aid it type; Aid it, for the hour is ripe— And our earnest must not slacken into play; Men of thought, and men of action,

A. HINE will soon issue the first of a series of origin

ets will be entitled as follows:

1. The Laborer 6. The Democrat 11. The Scholar

2. The Landlord 7. The Aristocrat 12. The Citizen

3. The Tenant 8. The Usurer 13. The Legislator

4. The Simployer 9. The Debtor 14. The State

5. The Servant 10. The Teacher 15. The Neighburhood Mr. Hine has no pecuniary means to publish anything, and he looks to his friends for aid in this enterprise. He asks no contribution, but hopes that those who believe he is able to produce such pamphlets as the are and the welfare of the race demand, will secure a sufficient number of subscribers to now the expense.

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Ficks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully golicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug S—Jm M RS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 25-tf

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JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, nowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affir tions, by appointment of the Governors of Connecticut lowa Michigan Maine North Carolina South Carolina Wisconsin. Louislana Mississippi New Hampshire Rhode Island Kentucky Missouri New York Vermont Maryland Special attention given to collections and to the taking

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or.
coriptions also received for the Friend of Youth, edited Superprises and asset papers attended to, by JOHN KIRMAN, S. N. PEIRCE.
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and rayette streets.

CF S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era. BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY, No. 3 Cornhill.

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Now is the Eras to secure this national advance of the Librecy Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thriling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by Nov. 25.

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GRAHAM has completed the most extensive arrange ments to give still higher character and value to his Magazine for the coming volume.

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J. M. Legare, of South Carolina, will contribute a brilliant set of papers for 1851.

Miss Fennimor: Cooper, the author of Rural Hours, is also engaged, with Whipple and Longfellow, Bryant and Longfell

GRAHAM IN 1831.

To B. Read, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorff, on his way to Italy to furnish from the Galleries a superb set of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to London and Paris, and a splendid set of highly finished drawings by the renowned Davin of Paris are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the December number. ecember number.
All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for ISSI—and, as ever, Graham's readers will be ast nished Graham also abolishes the system of correasing agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now is the time to form Clubs, as the December number closes

Single copies, \$3.
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A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
Hydropathic institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr-parent to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder

from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founde of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believ the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physical cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logar source, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cuttage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet spart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water earried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred bares, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a bydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constanting going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising dauche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions on among the nations of Kurope, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not get," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a decree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat sea to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deen it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

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THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "Lon don Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" Liberal.

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JUST PURLISHED PEPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Lay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet cutilited "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a nest cover. Price 8 cents For sale by Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York.

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Sept. 12-iy- JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

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GEORGS W. LIGHT,
Nov. 25.

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THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practice manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

ess pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such informa The design of the institution is to impart such informa-tion as will make practical men and reientific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholecale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholecale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best freatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

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The undersigned has a Cmdoff tabor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a teacher, to greatly improve and simplify was secure of imparing this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more than realized.

Sept. 19—3m

JOHN GUNDRY, Principal. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign As Junery Society have just published another stereoffeed Allmanae, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense. ense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper that The Almanae is handsomety printed, on finer paper that usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared as pressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Rox Brown a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Siave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanae for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanae contains a variety

of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows: The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-oper in giving a wide circulation to the Alimanae, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supple. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merohants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have sew hundred Alimanaes packed with their goods. In this way the cost of trainsportation will be very small. If no such poportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more easonable in their charges than herectofore. This mode on conveyance is better than the post office, as energ Aluman ent by meil, whetever the distance, costs two and a ha

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the A Catalogue of most of the Fublications for sale as the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanaes, without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, enclosing poyment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,

Aug. 8—6t No. 61 John street, New York City. N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are re

spectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Xenia, Ohio,

Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mulvoi Life Insurance Company, the American Line Stock Insurance Company, will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to seling, leasing, and renting real setate.

37 Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room. Sept. 19—19 JOHN W. NORTH.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.-y SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

In Quart Bottles.

FOR purifying the blood, and for the care of Scrofain Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum Ferer Sores, Erysipeias. Fimples, Rides, Mercurial Direct est. Cataneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchuis Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, 4c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utinsts strength and efficace. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost unversally in cases of scrofuls, liver diseases, salt rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormentiac diseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. In a second the summan of the condition of the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant in at the same time, through the instrumentality of this corremedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No palliative, no anodyne, no topical application, will remore it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abeceses, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sand's Sursaperilla, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and experiences, plandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sand's Sursaperilla, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expelsion to the scome and acted all that is irritating, and at the stomach and powels all that is irritating, and at the stomach and powels all that is irritating, and at the source, the surf

Alue.
Lieutenant Miller, of the army, has kindly sent us to following letter from California:

MONTERRY, JANUARY 18, 1850. GENTLEMEN: I ber leave to add my testimony le Gentleman: I ber leave to add my testimony in fator a your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to key its offects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the lat of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not curse. I happened to find your Sar-aparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at bome, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.,

J. H. MILLER, U.S.A.

age to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted.

few weeks after my return, I was selzed with a violent bemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great protraction of strength that followed, with the protracted did culty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important as truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as a present. Very gratefully, yours,

S. E. SAYMORE. Read the following, from

GENTLEMEN: I take the liberty of sending you a letter Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you have been as offering as have done. I received great benefit from your Naraparities having been cured of a malady after suffering six years, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years, having been cured in the result of the suffering value. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night and repeated attacks of fever induced me to builter that should die with consumption. One day while suffering value in tack of burning free, a friend persuaded net tray your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I have no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by it use and the help of God I was reatured to better health if had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but hiers the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient examt,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & I. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, earlief William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally abroughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per obtle; six bottles for \$6.

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